monwealth of the Philippines in the United States is Hon. Quintin Paredes, the former Speaker of the House of Representatives, and who before that had been Secretary of Justice. It was an excellent appointment for a position which under existing conditions has an enhanced status. Resident Commissioner Paredes[3] governmental experience, coupled with a vigorous personality, gives assurance that the interests of the Philippine Commonwealth will be intelligently handled in the United States.

"PINOYS" IN THE UNITED STATES [6]

The Filipinos living in the United States are known as "Pinoys." According to the United States Census of 1930, there are 45,000 of them, 35,000 of whom are to be found in the Pacific Coast States, but this is believed to be a very conservative count. Another 55,ooo Filipinos are to be found in Hawaii, with the majority laborers on sugar plantations. Not at all a bad numerical showing for the venturesome "Pinoys."

The number of "Pinoys" in the United States will not tend to increase because of the antagonism of American labor toward cheaper Filipino labor, which was reflected in the Philippine Commonwealth and Independence Law. For the period of the Commonwealth Government, Filipinos not citizens of the United States are considered as if they were aliens and the Philippines is considered a separate country entitled to an annual quota of fifty. The necessities of industries in the Territory of Hawaii were taken into account by permit-

ting limited immigration of Filipinos from the Philippines to Hawaii. After independence comes, immigration from the Philippines to the United States will be on exactly the same basis as other foreign countries.

[6] **Section read by Hon. Francisco Delgado, Resident Commissioner to the United States in 1934-1935.**